

dietary deficiency; that it is a lack in various diets rather than a specific poison or infection in them that is at fault.

The correlation of the beriberi of fowls and animals with human beriberi makes possible the experimental proof of beliefs formed from the observation of beriberi in man.

The only criticism, if such it may be called, is that after driving a truth home and clinching it, the author proceeds to clinch it time and again. This may, at times, weary a reader who has grasped the significance of proofs offered and already formed his conviction.

Practically the beriberi question should be in large part a closed one and the ravages of this dread disease in the Orient and elsewhere (for it is shown to be of almost world-wide distribution) should cease.

A. A. H.

TEXT-BOOK OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY FOR NURSES. By AMY S. POPE, Instructor in the School of Nursing of the Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York. Pp. 545; 135 illustrations. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

To be able to say how much and how little a text-book on anatomy and physiology should offer to nurses is a difficult problem to solve. The author of this volume exhibits a proper estimate upon the relative importance of the various parts of her subject matter, and presents them in an entertaining and impressive style. Some features of the usual nurses anatomy have been omitted; not however with any consequence.

The portion dealing with physiology is well done. It keeps pace with the growing needs of the nurse as teacher of hygiene and sanitation, together with her increasing opportunities in the social service field.

While the book is rather fully illustrated, it is not unfair to say that some of the pictures could be improved; especially so, inasmuch as a lasting portion of the nurse's idea must come from these illustrations.

T. G. S.

DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS. By LEONARD W. ELY, M.D., Associate Professor of Surgery, Leland Stanford Junior University. Pp. 218; 212 illustrations. New York: Surgery Publishing Company.

THE author shows a commendable effort toward compactness and to follow broad general principles. In the first chapter anatomy, physiology, and pathology are discussed, but throughout the whole book pathology receives prime consideration and is

presented in the light of the most valuable recent contribution to the literature, a considerable bibliography being given. Only 38 pages are devoted to bone diseases and 21 pages to acute joint diseases. The greater part of the book is given up to those chronic affections of joints which are so troublesome to the patient and physician and concerning which there is so much to learn. Brevity and comprehensiveness are attained, chiefly, by restriction to general principle and to the gist of the subject. Instead of having on the top of both opposing pages the title of the book it would be better to have on one the title of the chapter under discussion, particularly as six of the nine chapters do not begin on the page indicated by the list of contents. But this detracts little from the value of the book.

T. T. T.

DENTAL DISEASES IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH. By J. SIM WALLACE, D.Sc., M.D., L.D.S., Formerly Dental Surgeon and Lecturer on Dental Surgery, London Hospital. Vol. 8., pp. 90. London: Office of the Dental Record.

BESIDE directing attention to the great prevalence of dental diseases, as well as the seriousness of infections in various parts of the body with the tissues about the teeth as the original foci, the author directs attention to the inter-relationship of food habit and dental caries. He draws attention to the value of a knowledge of the physiology of oral hygiene, especially for medical students, and gives a short but comprehensive treatise upon the same. In closing he describes the results of dental diseases upon the development of children.

C. P. S.

AIDS TO DENTAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY. By ARTHUR S. UNDERWOOD, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., late Professor of Dental Surgery at King's College, London; Member of the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons of England; Lecturer in Dental Anatomy and Physiology at the Dental Hospital of London. Third edition. Pp. 136. New York: William Wood & Co.

WHILE this little book is concise, it must not be regarded in any sense as a quiz compend or as dealing with essentials only. In fact, it covers thoroughly the whole subject of development, histology, and gross anatomy of the human teeth, together with an insight into comparative dental anatomy. Some of the views expressed by the author upon certain points have not met with general acceptance, notably the alleged demonstration by Mummery